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Specimens on view. 2 for 10s. J. T. Gorua, K
432, GEORGE STREET.—Cartas de Visita.
5s, 6 for 7s 6d, 8 for 10s. JOHN YAT

ARRIVAL

OF THE BRANCH STEAMER

BALCLUTHA

AT ADELAIDE,

WITH THE

ENGLISH MAIL

PER BOMBAY.

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

[A portion of the following was issued in a Second Edition of the Herald, published at 2 p.m. yesterday.]

ADELAIDE, Thursday, 10th January.

The Balclutha, Captain Wall, arrived off Glenelg at 5 a.m. to-day. The passage to the Sound took 111 hours, the return passage 110.

The Geelong, Captain Skottowe, left the Sound at 4 p.m. on the 3rd instant.

The steamship Bombay, Captain Burns, arrived at the Sound on the 5th, at 1 p.m.; he left Galle on the 22nd December, at half-past 10 a.m. Commander Goas is in charge of the mails; Mr. Bayley, purser. The Bombay arrived two days before her usual time. Fine weather was experienced throughout.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dangar and child, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Garston, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Morris, Messrs. Allen, Lacey, Sandeman, Clarke, Wenhelt.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Messrs. Martin, Collier, Hon. G. Verdon, L. Jones, and Steele.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Messrs. Hart, Loftie, Harvey, and Walters.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Australian September Mails were delivered in London on the 19th November.

Her Majesty now resides at Windsor, and is in good health.

The Prince of Wales has returned from St. Petersburg, where he received marked attention from the Emperor.

The Queen has offered the King and Queen of Hanover St. James's Palace for their future residence.

Parliament is still in recess.

The great questions before the public are Reform and Fenianism.

Bright's lectures on Reform are said to be uncalled for, as they do not represent the mind of the bulk of the people. His meetings have been well organised. He advocated in Dublin that owners of property in Ireland should be forced by Parliament to resell their property to Irish tenants, or, in other words, "dissolve the Union." This proposition excited strong reprobation. His Irish tour was a failure.

In England a grand demonstration of 300,000 men is to be held behind the Horse Guards in favour of Reform.

It is rumoured that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates taking all the railways into the hands of the Government, and that he will introduce a moderate Reform Bill.

The Fenian movement excites much attention both in America and in Ireland. Active preparations are being made by the Government to repress the invasions of Ireland, or an insurrection.

Five regiments have been sent across, and the military defences strengthened.

Peace is restored on the Continent of Europe, and Prussia is consolidating her acquisitions, and incorporating them into her dominions. The surrounding States are quietly settling down to the new order of things.

Austria appears to be inclined to devote herself to gain the devotion of her Hungarian subjects by conciliatory and progressive measures.

If compelled by any popular movement, the Pope is resolved to accept the invitation of the British Government to reside in Malta.

Maximilian, it is reported, has resigned his untenable throne. The United States Government sent General Sherman and Mr. Campbell to Vera Cruz to establish the power of Juarez, and has caused the arrest of Ortega.

The insurrection in Candia has been suppressed.

Baron Ricasoli, the Prime Minister of Italy, has issued a circular stating clearly that Italy will not interfere with the temporal power of the Pope, nor suffer any encroachment of foreigners across her frontier, relying on the natural decay of the Pope's sovereign power, when unsupported by foreign troops.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. George Verdon, Victoria, Member of the Order of the third class of the Bath.

Two war vessels have been granted to Victoria on favourable terms—one ironclad, and the other a wooden frigate. Captain Payne commands the ironclad.

Dr. E. M. Goulburn has been appointed Dean of Norwich.

£12,000 have been subscribed in London for the sufferers by the Quebec fire.

The cattle plague is virtually extinct.

Messrs. Brunel and Co. are surveying Dover Straits in connection with the submarine railway.

Alderman Gabriel succeeds Mr. Phillips as Lord Mayor of London.

Governor Eyre is to be arraigned at the Central Criminal Court on the 19th December.

The Atlantic Cable is in active operation.

The scale of charges has been reduced one half.

There are rumours that the English and French Governments will interfere to end the war in South America.

Great distress prevails in London in the ship-building trade.

The relations between England and France are most friendly.

The trades' demonstration in London passed off quietly.

The decrease in the reserve of Bank of England notes on the 6th December was £142,000.

Limerick County has been proclaimed, and further Fenian arrests made in Dublin.

The emigration from Ireland continues. The exodus is much lamented by the Government.

The Malta and Alexandria cable has broken down.

Numerous cases of wilfully scuttling ships to obtain insurance money command public vigilance.

The championship of the Thames was won by Chambers, of the Tyne, after a good race.

OBITUARY.

Marquis of Waterford, Lady Holland, Sir J. Knight Bruce, Sir R. Colclough, Colonel Leane, Mr. Sergeant Storks, Mr. Phinn, Q.C., Mr. Phillips, General Warren, Lady Grannam, Dr. Conquest (physician), Sir William McKenny, Bart., Mr. Yardley (magistrate), and Mr. Gilchrist, of Sydney.

AMERICA.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, November 23rd.

Gold, 138½; exchange on London, 151½; 5-20's United States Bonds, 108; Illinois, 166; Erie, 23. Cotton, middling—uplands, 33½.

The elections passed off quietly. The Republicans have carried the New York State.

Governor Fenton had obtained a majority of 10,000 votes. The Republicans were also successful in New Jersey, Vermont, Michigan, and Massachusetts. The Democratic party gained Maryland and Delaware.

General Butler and John Morrison have been elected members of Congress.

The Susquehanna will leave New York in a few days to convey General Sherman and Mr. Campbell to Vera Cruz, or some other Mexican port, to meet Juarez. General Sherman will remain a sufficient time in Mexico to firmly establish the Juarez Government.

President Johnson's Message to Congress "reviewed his former policy, and urged Congress to adopt it. The receipts for the year exceed the outlay by one hundred and fifty-eight millions dollars. Foreign nations in Europe had shown a more just appreciation of the national character and the rights of Americans. France had intimated the postponement of the period for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico until spring. The United States, however, had demonstrated and expressed a hope that France would reconsider the subject, and conform as nearly as practicable to the existing arrangements, and thus meet the great expectations of the American people."

It concludes by stating to Congress that an adjustment of the Alabama claims was slow, partly owing to the change of Ministry in England, who had accepted the claims, which were now being considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early settlement of the question could not be exaggerated.

The American debt has been reduced by 20,000,000 dollars during October.

The total receipts of cotton at the principal ports of the United States for September and October were 105,000 bales. Neil, Brothers, estimate the American crop at 2,000,000 bales.

Efforts are being made to compromise the differences between Johnson and the Congress.

It is stated that on the departure of the French the United States will assume the Protectorate of Mexico.

The report of the Emperor Maximilian's abdication has been contradicted.

It is reported that General Sherman goes to Mexico as the forerunner of an army of occupation.

The Federals have occupied Matamoros.

Maximilian was believed to be on his way to Europe.

The trial of Jefferson Davis is postponed till the spring.

Resolutions have been passed in New York, and elsewhere, calling on the Government to interfere with the Canadian authorities for the release of Fenian prisoners.

CANADA.

TORONTO, November 8.

The Fenian, John Flevy has been sentenced to be hanged on 14th December.

Captain McGrath has been acquitted.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 25.

In consequence of an understanding between the English and French Governments, the extradition Treaty of 1843, which expires on the 4th December next, will continue in force until the beginning of September, 1867.

HANOVER.

NOVEMBER 24.

A Cabinet order has been issued calling upon the officers of the late Hanoverian Army to forward to the Government, by January 1st, their claims, either for pensions or appointments in the Prussian service. Simultaneously with this order the Governor-General has issued a notification, in which he says that the officers should address themselves directly to the ex-King for release from their oath of allegiance to those who enter the Prussian service at once, to have the prospect of immediate appointment. Those who neither apply to the ex-King to be released from their allegiance or enter the Prussian army will, with the reservation of any subsequent decision, on the 1st January receive the pay that has hitherto been granted to them, in accordance with the terms of the capitulation of Langensula.

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AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, November 22.

Intelligence received from Mirimar states that the condition of the Empress Charlotte remains unchanged, and that the statement that her Majesty had shown symptoms of lung disease is devoid of foundation. A consultation of physicians will be held at Mirimar to-day.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, November 4.

At a conference of members of the Hungarian Diet, held at the residence of M. Deak, to discuss the course that should be pursued with reference to the royal rescript, M. Deak made a speech, in which he said that from the point of view of the continuity of rights, the rescript afforded far greater cause for hope than had hitherto been expected. He moved an address to the King, praying that the laws of 1848 should be re-established, and declaring that the Diet would not fail to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the King. The proposed address would further declare that the committee on common affairs should continue its labours, and lay the result before the House. M. Deak's motion was accepted by those present. On November 5th, members of the Left, at a meeting held at their club to-day, resolved not to take part in the deliberation of the committee on common affairs until a Hungarian Ministry shall have been constituted.

ITALY.

VIA MARSILLIES.

ROME, November 22.

It is expected that negotiations will shortly be opened between the Courts of Rome and Florence relative to the appointment of bishops to the sees at present vacant in the Italian kingdom. The news of an approaching convocation of Catholic bishops is confirmed; the date of their assembling is fixed for the 29th June next.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 24.

The evening Journal de St. Petersburg of to-day publishes an article, in which it says Russia's attitude up to the present has been based upon the treaties of 1856 and 1859; but when the Sultan recognises Prince Charles as the Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities, and when the great Powers sanctioned acts accomplished in opposition to the stipulation of those treaties, Russia acquired the right of taking into consideration her traditional sympathies for her co-religionists. As regards Prince Charles, his descent was the first act of his Government, and enlisted our sympathy in his favour; but Russia sacrifices neither her dignity nor interest in seeking for friendly relations with Powers on whose reciprocal friendship she is able to depend.

NOVEMBER 25th.—Intelligence has been received here from Constantinople which denies the statement recently published, relative to a proposed fusion between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Greek Churches. The statement that the Great Powers had addressed a note to the Porte, relative to the Hattimaym of the Sultan, on the position of the Christians in Turkey, is also declared to be false. Five fresh battalions of Egyptian troops are said to have been dispatched from Alexandria to the Island of Candia.

Fresh cases of cholera have occurred in Constantinople.

THE CANDIA INSURRECTION.

ATHENS (via Trieste), November 17th.—Several pupils of the Paris military school, who intended to go secretly to Candia, have been arrested. The Greek troops have been concentrated on the Turkish frontier. The Greek Government has sent another note to the protesting Powers against the arrest of Greek soldiers in Candia; great agitation prevails in Athens against M. Kaligiers. The Greek Government has ordered a considerable number of rifles in France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 24th.—The latest official intelligence from Candia states that the pacification of the island is nearly accomplished; but the districts of Mylopota, Avassili, and Malevoria still offer resistance.

TRIESTE, November 24th.—Intelligence received here from Candia states that the position

occupied by the Cretans, near Askypio, has not yet been attacked by Mustapha Pasha. An encounter had taken place near Goma.

CORFU, November 24th.—Intelligence received here from Candia, and derived from Greek sources, announces that a fresh engagement has taken place between the Turkish troops and the insurgents under Cormea and Kamrata resulting in the defeat of the Turks, with a loss of 3000 killed and 2000 wounded, taken prisoners. The insurgents are also stated to have gained a victory near Askypio. It is believed that the Turkish commander will be replaced by Omar Pasha.

INDIA.

A grand durbar has taken place at Agra, the recently created knights excelling each other in giving magnificent entertainments to the Viceroy and his staff.

The famine in India is gradually abating; the number of deaths from starvation already amounts to one million.

It is intended to run a weekly mail steamer between Bombay and Suez, commencing 1st January, which causes much satisfaction to the Indian public.

The tea cultivation mania in India has been most disastrous to capitalists. The land can now be purchased at nominal rates, but prices are expected to rise again shortly.

Gordon and Stuart of Calcutta have suspended payment, being unable to realise on the advanced. The bills of Dent and Co., of China, had been refused acceptance by their London agents, Dent, Palmer, and Co. All the claims are expected to be paid in full, should the firm go into liquidation.

The rebellion in Burmah has been crushed. Colonel Plagier, chief commander, has arrived to settle the matter.

The resuscitation of the Agra Bank has been completed by the shareholders and creditors, the capital (£400,000) has been subscribed in full.

Imports to Calcutta are dull, and an improvement is shortly expected. Rice is in good demand; there are full supplies at reduced rates.

FREIGHTS.—To the United Kingdom and the Continent, £2 15s.; Mauritius rice, 1 rupee per bag, to London; measurement goods, £2 2s. 6d.; cotton, £2.

BOMBAY.—Little change in freights, £1 nominal; seeds, 15s.

COALS.—Stocks very light; 34 rupees per ton refused for Welsh coal shortly to arrive; Australian, 28 rupees 8 annas from ship's side.

MADRAS.—Cotton, to London, £2 15s.; dead weight, scarce.

The French Government are shipping large numbers of Coolies to the West Indies.

MAURITIUS.—Freights very low; to Great Britain, 25s.; Australia, 25s.; Cape of Good Hope, 30s.

CEYLON.

It is finally arranged that Singapore and the Straits Settlements shall be transferred, in March next, from the Indian to the Imperial Government. Major-General Hodgson and Colonel Ord are in command of the troops.

The military expenditure for Ceylon lately was about £200,000 per annum, being one-fifth of the revenue.

The importations of rice were heavy during the month; famine rates have given way, but prices are still high. There was a large amount of shipping at Colombo and Galle, and freights were low.

The P. and O. steamer Mangolia broke down on the 26th of November, and was towed back to Galle. The P. and O. steamers Cashmere and Norma also broke down.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

It is reported the French have been beaten in the Corea, at Kingham, with loss. Part of the fleet returned to Shanghai. The French Admiral and the rest of the squadron have gone to Yokohama.

No action is yet taken by the American or British authorities for the burning of the General Sherman and the murder of her officers and crew; also of Mr. Thomas and his companions.

Private letters state the Koreans are well provided with rifled cannon on revolving carriages, and needle guns.

Owing to the action of the new Tycoon there is a suspension of hostilities, and the probability of a permanent peace.

There is to be an extension of trade, and public business is to be carried on energetically. The Japanese ambassador to Russia and suite, nineteen in number, passed through Galle, en route to Europe.

Extensive frauds have been perpetrated by the Chinese shipping agents at Shanghai.

A treaty between Belgium and China has been ratified.

French steamers are to be run between Panama and Hongkong in connection with the Messageries Imperiales.

The coolies from China to Hongkong are much excited, owing to the kidnapping of Chinese on board British vessels.

The Chinese have been speaking about attacking Hongkong; but Sir R. Macdonnell's preparations put them at defiance. He stated his willingness to make minor concessions in the late ordinances against piracy.

Large shipments of green teas have been made to America at advanced rates.

FREIGHTS.—Shanghai to London, 30s. to 40s.; Hongkong to London, 30s.; Manila no change.

Exchange Bank bills, six months 6s. 3d.; private bills 6s. 4d.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, November 26.

Prices of public securities remain unchanged. The tendency was downwards, owing to the serious character of the official news from Dublin regarding the Fenian movement.

The demand for money has increased, although good bills are still taken at rather below the Bank rate; Stock Exchange, leans on Government securities at 3 to 3½ per cent.; United States' 5-20 bonds are steady at 70½ to 70¾; Anglo-American Telegraph and Atlantic Telegraph, 8 per cent. The P. and O. Co.'s dividend is at the rate of 9 per cent.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Victoria six per cent., April and October, 104 to 105; New South Wales five per cent., 1871 to 1876, 90 to 92; New Zealand sixes, 98 to 100; ditto fives, 84 to 85; Queensland sixes, January and July, 94 to 95; South Australian sixes, 1878 and upwards, 106 to 109.

WOOL REPORT.

The total number of bales catalogued at the opening sales, was 70,430. There was animated bidding on the first day, afterwards prices were very irregular. Dealers were indisposed to increase their stocks, and exporters doing but little. Stocks: Old wool has been cleared out at lower prices; no advance on prices is expected on next sales of first class wool, but a decline in inferior sorts was anticipated. Stocks of manufactured goods were accumulating, owing to the late panic the high rates of provisions, and the uncertainty of political movements.

Messrs. Rollins and Co., manufacturers, Preston, are reported insolvent, with liabilities of nearly £100,000.

Tenders for £100,000 for the New Zealand Government, at 6 per cent., have been opened; the minimum was fixed at £92 5s. The applications received were for over one million.

The Agra Bank creditors are to be paid in full, with 5 per cent. interest.

The great success of the Victorian and New Zealand loans and the ease of money is inducing many other projects and loans.

The Otago and Southland Investing Company's interim dividend has been declared at 8 per cent. per annum.

The Trust and Agency Company of Australia's dividend is 10 per cent.

Lord Cranbourne has notified that Indian 5 per cent. Stock, redeemable in 1850, will not be redeemable before 1870.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

HIDES.—Australian command higher prices. LEATHER is in good demand; prices unchanged.

SKINS.—Large sales at good rates. BARK sold readily, at last month's prices.

WHALES.—Sales limited; Davis' Straits, £550.

BONES AND HORNS.—Australian, steady sales at full rates.

TALLOW.—Quiet market for all sorts. Little Australian offering. Prices: £48 3s. on the spot. The stock now is 39,679 against 45,739 casks.

OILS.—Sydney sperm sold at £123 per ton. Cocoa nut, higher; best, £48 6s.

SPIRITS.—Rum is in active demand; brandy maintains its former prices. In wines, small business doing.

METALS.—Copper, market dull; also all descriptions of metals.

SUGAR.—Extensive demand. All sorts increased in price. Stock is 20,000 more than last year. Mauritius to fine brown 25s. 6d. to 29s. 4d.; refined, advance. Australasian treacle 16s. per cwt.

CORN.—Extensive business in wheat, prices on the spot 5s. to 6s.

COFFEE.—All sorts 1s. to 2s. cheaper, except Mocha.

RICE.—Higher prices demanded; owing to the rise in the corn market it has advanced 4s. BARKLEY higher.

OATS, in large demand, at an increased price.

Total exports to the colonies for the month—to Victoria, £201,842, showing an increase on the previous month of £163,954; Tasmania, £24,588, showing increase of £11,853; New Zealand, £225,488, increase £33,952; Sydney, £226,659, decrease £7874; Queensland, decrease £38,541; Adelaide, £109,122, decrease £28,229.

Principal exports to Sydney for the month, ex Stables' Circular, November 18th:—Haberdashery, £21,147; apparel, £32,812; wrought leather, £3874; saddlery, £3052; corks, 3024 lbs.; general hardware, £9472; bar and rod iron, 250 tons; hoop, sheet, and plate, 103 tons; pig, 175 tons; galvanized, 73 tons; sheet lead, 49 tons; linseed oil, 4238 gallons; rape, 2270 gallons; olive, nil; cornsacks, £2160; agricultural implements, £652; railway machinery, 4131 packages; tobacco, 9914 lbs.; brandy (proof), 7171 gallons; rum, 18,389 gallons; Geneva, 10,666 gallons; British

spirits (glass), 1210 gallons; ditto (bulk), 1059 gallons; red wine, 10,231 gallons; white, 6692 gallons; beer (bulk), 129 hogheads; ditto (glass), 1000 gallons; hops, nil; butter, nil; white salt, 550 tons; candles, 48 cwt.; foreign ditto, 278 cwt.; raisins, 17 cwt.; currants, 367 cwt.; whiting, 36 tons; cement, &c., 1350 barrels; quicksilver, 5 bottles. Total declared value of cargo, £226,659.

Principal exports for the month, ex Stables' Circular, November 25:—

To Victoria were:—Haberdashery, £58,260; apparel, £29,293; wrought leather, £18,097; saddlery, £3188; corks, 26,542 lbs.; general hardware, £19,876; bar and rod iron, 30 tons; hoop, sheet, and plate, 145 tons; pig, 308 tons; galvanized, 352 tons; sheet lead, 52 tons; linseed oil, 7131 gallons; rape, 10,870 gallons; olive, 3442 gallons; corn sacks, £3811; agricultural implements, £4094; railway machinery, £14,432; tobacco, 20,117 lbs.; brandy, proof, 36,922 gallons; rum, 15,302 gallons; Geneva, 1465 gallons; British spirits, glass, 4123 gallons; white ditto, 18,214 gallons; bulk, 254 gallons; glass, 2148 gallons; hops, 1485 cwt.; butter, 193 firkins; white salt, 803 tons; candles, 281 cwt.; foreign, 18,387 cwt.; raisins, 257 cwt.; currants, 557 cwt.; whiting, 38 tons; cement, &c., 1800 barrels; quicksilver, 30 bottles. Total declared value of cargo, £701,882.

Consols, 89½ to 90 cwt dividend for money; 88½ ex dividend for account.

Bank discount, 4 per cent.; 3½ in the open market, with an increased demand for money.

The Wool sales commenced on the 15th November. The opening was well attended. Sydney fleece a shade higher. Cape 1d. lower. Afterwards buyers bid cautiously. No further advance in price is

or the remainder. The same firm advertise for sale to-morrow (Friday), at Brown's Bond, a large parcel of Geneva and Highland twist tobacco James John Duthie.

Mr. James John Duthie by auction to-day, at the Yards, Hunter-street, 200 wethers at from 9s. 11d. to 10s. 7d. each.

The arrival of the Balcutha at Adelaide with the English mail was notified at an early hour this morning, and during the afternoon the leading items of commercial intelligence were published in a second edition. The produce markets news, though satisfactory, is of such a nature as to render the markets inactive until after the receipt of private advices. The principal items are—Caneels, 89½ to 90 cun dividend for money; 88½ ex dividend for account. Bank discount, 1 per cent. The November bank sales commenced on the 15th; the opening was well attended. Sydney fleece a shade higher, Cape 1d. lower, afterwards buyers bid cautiously; no further advance in price is anticipated. Low class wools are expected to decline. Tallow market easy; P.Y.C. spot, 4½. 3d. There is little Australian in the market, and prices remain firm.

The report of the produce market is as follows:—

Wheat.—Australian demand higher prices. There is in good demand, price unchanged. **Flour.**—Large sales at good rates. **Maize.**—Copper dull; also all descriptions of maize. **Sugar.**—Extensive demand. All sorts increased in price. **Beans.**—The 20,000 tons more than last year. **Peas.**—The 20,000 tons more than last year. **Barley.**—The 20,000 tons more than last year. **Corn.**—Extensive demand in wheat. Prices on the spot, 1s 6d.

CRACKED SOVEREIGNS.

(From the Working Man.)

In speaking of "cracked sovereigns," it is not to be for one moment supposed that any disrespect is intended towards "crowned heads," for our remarks on this occasion are applicable to coins only, and not to those royal personages whose "image and superscription" they may happen to bear. It has probably fallen to the lot of many readers of the *Working Man* to have come into possession occasionally of gold or silver coins which were hollow, or cracked on their edges, and therefore not sonorous when tested by the well-known "ringing" process. At any rate, there are many such specimens of defective mintage afloat in the channels of circulation throughout the United Kingdom, and they are productive at times of no little inconvenience. Occasionally they are pronounced to be "duffers," whilst those who present them are regarded with suspicion, if not positively charged with "smashing." Speculations as to the source of the imperfection are numerous, and various theories have been advanced and discussed in regard to it. Perhaps one of the most extensively prevailing notions as to the origin of cracked sovereigns, and cracked coins of other denominations, is that all pieces of money fabricated at the Mint are in the first place made in halves, the heads and the tails being afterwards paired and united by cementing, soldering, hydraulic pressure, or some other means. This operation being in some cases imperfectly performed (as it is argued), a partial or complete divorce may afterwards take place, and hence the phenomena of cracked moneys. Another supposition is, that the hollow coins have been tampered with by gamblers for their own nefarious purposes. Neither of these theories, however ingenious they may be, is the correct one. The evil really exists in the way we shall attempt to describe. All the legitimate metallic money of this country is made from bars of cast gold, silver, or bronze. At the Royal Mint there are produced sizes for these bars, so as to produce each variety of coin in use outside its walls. Those for sovereigns are twenty-six inches long, one and a-half inches wide, and one inch thick; and, for the purpose of facilitating explanation, let us confine our attention to gold only. Such bars are cast in vertical moulds of iron, which latter are fitted in halves, so as to allow the giant nuggets to be released easily from within them. On filling a mould from the crucible of molten metal held over its mouth, the resulting bar cools rapidly. Those parts of the bar which touch the sides of the mould cool first, and more gradually the centre is moulded in temperature. As the sides of the bar harden at once, they cling, as it were, to the walls of the mould, whilst the metal in the middle contracts in cooling, and subsides down the mould. The upper end of a bar of gold resembles much at this juncture the mercurial column in a barometer when the "glass" is said to be "falling." It is hollow or depressed in the middle, and sometimes very much so, the depression occasionally extending to one inch.

The lower end of the bar is perfectly squared, because the base of the mould is square. When removed from its iron case the bar is carried to the rolling mill for lamination. It is passed again and again between the rollers, until it is attenuated into a strap or riband; but that which was its upper end is still defective. The rollers have simply compressed the precious metal, and therefore left the hollow end a mere crevice, or thin line in the middle of the strap. This end is considered as scrap, and first cut off by a pair of shears, it is returned to the melting-pot. It happens sometimes, nevertheless, that a sufficient portion of imperfect riband is not cut away, the crack thus extending beyond the amputating point. When this occurs, it creates the evil of "cracked sovereigns." The riband is removed to the punching-press, and perforated from end to end by a punch of the exact size of a sovereign. Some of the discs of metal thus produced may be cut from the bad end of the strip of gold. To detect these criminals, if they exist, a small staff of boys is employed. They are each armed with a bright-faced anvil block of cast-iron, and they ring every individual disc in very rapid succession on the anvil. The sound and perfect pieces give forth harmonious music, whilst the others are dumb dogs, and have no music in their souls. The defaulters are, or should be, all picked out, and condemned to the "lucky far-nace" once more. Boys are not infallible, and they do permit "dummies" to escape, now and then. These pass forward to be stamped at the presses, milled on their edges, and issued to the public, by whom they are criticised and justly condemned. The hollowness of their characters is only detected, it may be, after some contact and friction with their neighbours, just as speiousness in the human character is only found out by the application of the tests of adversity and trouble. It is not creditable to the Mint that cracked coins should pass the notice of the inspectors appointed to examine them, but no institution is perfect, and the Mint has its faults, and its failings.

When cracked coins are discovered in circulation, they should be returned to the place whence they came and exchanged for whole money.

REVIEW.

Charles Lamb. A Memoir. By BRYAN PROCTER. One volume. Pp. 252, Moxon and Co.

(From the Sun, November 1.)

For this charming volume the lovers of the delightful "Elia" have reason to be grateful to Barry Cornwall. At the very outset of our remarks, indeed, we, for one, would here frankly acknowledge ourselves to be so. We accept Mr. Procter's recollections of his dear old friend with more than pleasure, with livelier feelings even than those of admiration, we accept them with a sense of gratitude. They are jotted down, as their author himself tells us, in his seventy-seventh year—thirty-two years after the death of Charles Lamb—one good half-century after the occasion upon which Elia and Barry Cornwall were first brought together, after they first began their affectionate and thenceforth memorable friendship. Written though these pages are, however, long after the termination by death of that very notable friendship, it is surprising to observe how vividly the survivor's retrospective survey brings forth to the view of this later generation the whole career, and character, and genius, and idiosyncrasy of the man he himself, so long ago and so thoroughly appreciated. It is a likeness drawn from memory—and that, moreover, as we have said, after the lapse of two-and-thirty years—and it is one that has been drawn thus more accurately from memory than the vast majority of likenesses are when taken from the life, from a deliberate succession of actual sittings. Already, it is true, Charles Lamb has been sketched after a similar fashion, sometimes almost to the very life, by a series of tenderly appreciative delineations of his most whimsical, yet thoroughly delightful and thoroughly lovable individuality. William Hazlitt, alone, in effect, three several times sketched him, doing so, moreover, with the subtle delicacy of touch—first of all in his "Spirit of the Age," afterwards in his "Table Talk," and finally in his "Plain Speaker." Leigh Hunt again pencilled him, so to speak, in a sort of vignette and quite casually, as it were, in the course of his "Autobiography." John Forster, too, with a few bold but delicate strokes of the pen, as one might say drew him in profile after the fashion of Retzsch's Outline—and that, too, very shortly, indeed, after Elia's demise—in the pages of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Sir Thomas Talfourd, again, long afterwards painted his portrait with singular vividness of colouring in a book that was termed (happily for us by what is now rendered a flagrant misnomer) "Final Memorials" about him—that radiant luminescence of Elia, as by a startling application of the brilliant effects of chiaroscuro, those hitherto concealed lights and shadows, those brighter lights and blacker shadows which, unsuspected by the world at large, had all that while been dignifying the history, the eminently tragic and pathetic history, of this long beloved and most delectable humorist. And now as the very last and as the very best of all these commemorative tributes to Charles Lamb, to Elia, to that wisest, and wittiest, and richest of all our wise, witty, and pearly essayists—there come to us, crowning and perfecting the whole delightful series of such portraits—these as we have but just now enumerated—him, in very truth and deed, Final Memorials of Charles Lamb—memorials jotted down in his green old age by a true and trusty friend of two-and-thirty years ago, Bryan Procter, otherwise known as the author of the book, in every point of view, is worthy at once of the author and of his subject. It must realise its author's purpose—or we are very much mistaken—even in his own estimation of it. A result, by the way, which is but very rarely indeed arrived at—more especially when, as in the present instance, the author's judgment has by long culture been rendered refined and sensitive in regard to blemishes and shortcomings, even to the length of fastidiousness. Not without emotion in fact could he even have prepared himself for the task—judging from his own acknowledgments. In merely reading over once more (as a refreshing preliminary, we presume, to his Retrospect)—in merely reading over once more those old familiar essays, meaning the Essays of Elia, he tells us—"Some of them affect me with a grave pleasure, amounting to pain. I seem to import into them the very feeling with which he wrote them; his looks and movements are transfigured, and communicated to me by the poor art of the printer. His voice, so sincere and earnest, rings in my ear again. He was no Feignwell; apart from his joke, never was a man so real, and free from pretence. No one, as I believe, has ever taste the flavour of certain writers as he has done. He was the last true lover of Antiquity." Together, moreover, with Charles Lamb's own dear old delightful face—sweet-mouthed, large-browed, bright-eyed Elia, with his stammering talk and "immaterial legs," as Tom Hood called them, Elia in rusty black, like a lay-ecclesiastic, as Sir Boyle Roche might have it, and hugging under his arm, if not kissing it, some rusty old black-letter folio—altogether we say, with Charles Lamb's well-rendered features, form, voice, gait, manner, *tout ensemble*—how many others of his associates must have thronged back upon Barry Cornwall's remembrance! As ascribing to a succinct and comprehensive of some among the pick of those past and gone familiar faces, let us take a certain anonymous T. W.'s recollections of the "set," jotted down by him very recently at Brussels and, of course still more recently, published in the columns of *Notes and Queries*. "Of the discourse of these *di majores* I have no recollection now; but the faces of some of them I can still portray. Hazlitt's for instance, keen and aggressive, with eyes that flashed out epigram. Tom Hood's, a Methodist parson's face: not a ripple breaking the lines of it, though every word he dropped was a pun, and every pun roused a roar of laughter. Leigh Hunt's parrot-like, parcel domestic, with much rapid politics on his lips as honey from Mount Hybla. Miss Kelly's, plain, but engaging. [This most unprofessional of actresses, and unpolished of women: the bloom of the child on her cheek, undefaced by the rouge, most deeply welcome to Lamb's guests. Wordsworth's, farmerish and respectable, but with something of the great poet occasionally breaking out, and glorifying forehead and eyes. There was Martin Barne, ugliest of men, hugest of eaters, honestest of friends. I see him closeted with Mary Lamb, reading the Gospel of St. John for the first time. And Sheridan Knowles, burly and jovial, striding into Lamb's breakfast-room one spring-morning—a great bunch of May-blossom in his hand. And George Darley, scholar and poet—slow of speech and gentle of strain: Miss Kelly's constant shadow in her walks amongst the Enfield woodlands." Reverting, however, to the more

sydney recollections that are here set forth of these and others in the goodly book recently penned and issued from the press for the delight of this latter generation (the first instalment of this latter generation we would add here) we have been with the work as a whole, we have not viewed it by any means through a species of infatuation, remaining obtuse even to those minor flaws and petty deficiencies which are in truth inevitable in all remotely retrospective recollections of this character. To this end we would here particularly two instances in which it appears to us that Mr. Procter would do well, before allowing the work to go into another edition, by subjecting the text as it at present stands to some slight revision or emendation. In the first of these instances he is evidently in some confusion (quite unconsciously to himself) as to the paternity of a very simple phrase—to wit, that of browsing upon certain portions of literature. At page 25, in the first instance, he distinctly attributes the authorship of the phrase to Charles Lamb—remarkably, "He and his sister were to use his own words, 'tumbled into a spacious closet of good old English, reading and browsing at will on that fair and wholesome pasturage.' Nevertheless, at page 50, Barry Cornwall—eschewing all italics indicative of quotation—puts forth the very same phrase quite as distinctly as his own—observing that "Coleridge had browsed and expatiated over all the rich regions of literature at home and abroad." Yet, after all this, at page 70, when quoting from Hazlitt's "Conversations of Authors," he makes the author of that book another authors, he makes Hazlitt himself remark in reference to Charles Lamb—"He follows learning as his shadow, but as such he is respectable. [Imagine a respectable shadow, by the way.] He browses on the husks and leaves of books." After which—whose, we may truly ask, in our bewilderment, may originally this oft-mentioned phrase about browsing on husks—Hazzlitt's, Procter's, or Lamb's? It is a trivial blunder in itself, no doubt, but still, if worth the making, worth also the rectifying! As to the other *lapses*, already alluded to, though not to the particular instances, we refer the reader to Sir Joshua, Mr. Procter, not content with remarking, "Reynolds was indeed, the finest painter," even goes so far as to assert that he was "especially the most superb colourist of the English school." An assertion that might have passed muster when Sir Joshua's admirable pictures first left his easel, and in truth also for some few years afterwards—but that now, alas! when the once radiant pigments have faded and faded away ghost-like upon the canvas, and are only regarded as provocative of the thought that they at any rate (whatever Charles Lamb may have been in Hazlitt's estimate of him) are not among the shadows that are even respectable. Of the history of his charming Essayist, as that history is here related, we are certainly not in this place about to give the more epitome of an epitome. Rather than that, we would refer the reader to the book itself, confident that long before he has closed it he will be grateful to us for the recommendation. In the mere typography of it, it is the goodliest book we have handled for some time past—an ample imperial-octavo, in solid, sombre, brown binding, on thick tawny paper, in noble type that in this rattling railway time gives one's eyes a sense of gratification to look at. Interspersed among the letter-press, besides all this, there are five admirably lithographed portraits, taken from very curious original drawings, of the five portraits of Charles Lamb himself, the other two being portraits of his Father and of his Sister—of his weak-minded and all-but imbecile father, and of his most unhappy sister. The two latter are very distressing indeed to look at, more especially, however, the last-mentioned—remembering, as he who can fail to do that has once read of it, the terrible history of Mary Lamb's affliction. As to the three portraits of Lamb, they are all of them wonderfully interesting—one by Cary, one by Meyer, one, and that a very noble one indeed, by Hazlitt—Mr. Procter's own favourite among the three, we presume, seeing that he has selected it for his frontispiece. Almost immediately preceding the appearance of Barry Cornwall's book, by the way, there appeared, as may be remembered, a little square-cut volume about "Charles Lamb," a friend's by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald of a not unwelcome sweeping together of stray anecdote, and personal traditions, about our delightful Elia, littered up and down in various directions, and hitherto uncollected—having escaped even the eager and loving researches instituted among others, by such men as Leigh Hunt and Thomas Talfourd, in regard to anything at all, no matter how apparently trivial, connected in any way with Lamb and his Contemporaries. That pleasant little volume of Mr. Fitzgerald's we noticed at the time of its publication with the praise to which we conceive it was entitled. Intrinsically, however, it was no more than it affected to be itself, namely, a thing of shreds and patches, jottings by the way, mere aids to a juster appreciation of the simple and noble character of the quaint and delightful genius of Charles Lamb as a ripe English Scholar, and as one of the truest and richest of our English Humorists. That little book, in point of fact, was in its way a simple *aide-memoire* to the far more important and valuable tribute to Lamb, which was then already known to be in preparation by his old friend Barry Cornwall, and which we have now heard the gratification of welcoming with heartfelt words of the book as good as any friend of either Charles Lamb or Barry Cornwall could have wished it to be. It is written, from first to last, with manly affection, in all sincerity and in all truthfulness.

ENGLISH SALMON RIVERS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

AFTER a long and embittered contest, fixed engines at the mouths of the salmon rivers have very generally been put under a ban. According to the law, it is necessary, in order to prove a right to any fixed instrument for salmon catching, to show a title to it existing before Magna Charta, and it is also necessary to prove that it does not obstruct the common-law right of public navigation. These conditions were very few salmon weirs or fixed nets are able to prove, and consequently the commissioners appointed to inquire into the legality of such engines are making a remarkably clean sweep of them. The Severn has been cleared of at least two-thirds of the obstructions which had so long aided to destroy it. The Dee, one of the most prolific rivers, for its size, in the country, has also been freed from fixed nets, and so has the Ribble. There can hardly be a doubt that before the commission have completed their labours there will be very few of these engines left in our English rivers. Here it may be imagined that the agitators for a fair division

of the produce of our rivers might rest from their labours, and that henceforth, the work being complete, there would be no need for further legislative interference. But unfortunately, if we go no further than this, we shall leave our work incomplete, and we shall not effect that which is the great aim and object of such an agitation, namely, the thorough development of our salmon fisheries; for we shall simply have taken away one set of injuries to leave behind another equally murderous and destructive.

Salmon, as our readers hardly need to be told, enter our rivers solely for the purpose of depositing their ova in them, and for the rearing of their young until they arrive at what is termed the smolt stage. The whole growth in the fish, from the smolt upwards, takes place in the sea. It feeds but little in the fresh water, and in consequence of this it rapidly deteriorates in condition and weight while in it. The only part of the river, then, which is really of any service in producing the salmon is that which contains the spawning beds and the nurseries adjacent to them, and these are usually high up the river. The lower reaches of rivers are as a rule totally valueless to the salmon—it neither feeds nor rests nor breeds in them. If any one proprietor on the river has a natural right to a larger share of the salmon than another, it would be the proprietors of those parts of the river where the salmon is bred and reared. Yet in practice this rule has been directly reversed, for the lower proprietors take not merely the fish, but part, but all the fish, leaving to the upper proprietor nothing but the fish which swim up the river at the end of the season, and which, being then heavy in spawn, are unfit for food. Why this should be so, save that the chance of their position enables the lower proprietors to stop the fish in their upward course, it would be very difficult to understand. It is evident that if the proprietors of the spawning beds took no interest in the river, and cared nothing to protect their waters, but allowed the poachers to take the spawning fish, so that few or none were left to breed, the lower proprietors would have no fish at all, and not only they but the public would be the sufferers. And this is precisely what has happened for a long series of years. The proprietors of the spawning beds never got a fish while it was worth having, and therefore did not care to protect their waters, leaving the poachers, who probably were many of them their own tenants, to poach the river to their hearts' content, the fish being smoked by them, and rendered, in some sort, useful for winter use. But the new Act of 1861 has induced many of these gentlemen to form associations, and exert themselves to stop poaching, and to restore their exhausted rivers, in the hope that they would at length be allowed to reap something worth having from their property. If they are disappointed in this expectation, it is only natural to suppose that their newly awakened enthusiasm will die out, and the poachers will once more be left to their own devices—indeed this has already occurred in several instances. As to the supposition that a salmon river, which, with its tributaries, will often number hundreds of miles in length, can be protected by a staff of bailiffs maintained by the lower proprietors if the upper proprietors care nothing about, or are even opposed to preservation, it is an utter absurdity. As matters now stand, the mere position of persons holding property near the mouth of a river gives them such a power of destruction that nothing but some clear and strong enactment, which they can neither override nor wriggle out of, will ever induce them to allow a single fish to pass beyond their tools if they can possibly prevent it.

Fixed nets having been prohibited, other means have been devised for supplying their place. Nets are used as long or even longer than the river is wide. They are shot over from the shore taking in nearly the whole width of the river, and quite the whole of that part in which salmon are found. These are swept down the stream in a half circle for one or two hundred yards, and where they leave off there is probably another net commencing or ready to commence. Meantime, from the opposite side of the river a net is shot out of similar capacity, overlapping the one in use, and as soon as the one is landed the other is drawn down. This goes on without intermission throughout every hour in the day and night too, when salmon are expected to make their appearance, and these times, depending as they do upon the tides or the water, are perfectly well known to the fishermen. What chance, it may be asked, has a salmon of penetrating very far up a river where such a system prevails for miles up the mouth of the river in every favoured spot? If the nets have not been fitted up in all our English rivers, it is because they do not yet contain salmon enough to pay for such nets and for working them as soon as they do, the work of destruction will commence, just as it did in Ireland after the Act of 1842. It is true that the law prohibits fishing for certain time every week, but in the majority of instances this time is not long enough to permit the salmon to pass all the reaches of the river infested by such nets; and so, although we may save them from one we do not from another. In many instances, too, the rivers are crossed by weirs or dams erected either for fishing or milling purposes, or both; and though the law is supposed in the case of fishing to compel some part of the weir to be thrown open to the passing of the fish, practically the hundred methods whereby the salmon are enmeshed is rendered of no effect, and added to this, it is customary to net the pools formed below such weirs. When the salmon runs up the river to a weir it seldom or never ascends the weir at once. It usually stops in the pool for a longer or shorter period. The fish struggle to gather strength for the prostrate the weir and reaches about for the "best" method and the most favourable stream whereby to ascend. During this period of rest the insatiable net sweeps round him and hauls him in shore. If the fish reach the weir pool during the forbidden time the weir owner has only to practise one of his many devices for keeping the fish below the weir until the lawful time of fishing comes on, when he can at once sweep the pool and secure his prey. If the lower proprietors really understood their permanent interests, they would see that, by allowing a certain number of fish to pass up to the spawning beds, they would reap ten to twenty fold from their progeny, and that it is worth their while to permit fish which can bring forth from ten to twenty or thirty thousand young ones to get a chance of depositing its eggs. Nothing however but regulations as to the length of the nets which shall be employed, and such extension of time to the weekly close time as will allow an adequate proportion of the salmon to escape the nets, will ever permit our salmon fisheries to be developed to the extent the public has a right to expect.

ANNUAL REDUCTIONS.

1867.

Amongst the reduced lots for this season the following are noticeable:

All wool French delaines	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 6d and 1s 6d
Washing greenades	REDUCED TO 10½	7½d and 8½d
Chinese poplins	REDUCED TO 4½	1s 6d and 1s 9d
Marl greenades	REDUCED TO 1s 6½	1s 9d
Checked greenades	REDUCED TO 1s 6½	1s 9d
Striped and checked greenades	REDUCED TO 7½	9½d and 10½d
Balmoral crapes, extra width	REDUCED TO 6½	1s 9d and 1s 11d
Tamara robes, 18 yards	REDUCED TO 1s 6½	2½s
Silk warp robes, 18 to 20 yards	REDUCED TO 7s 11d	25s
Muslin dresses, 16 yards	REDUCED TO 4s 11d	12s 9d
New brown stripes greenades	REDUCED TO 6½	1s
Striped delaines	REDUCED TO 7½	1s
Sylvian chere greenades	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 6d
Pure challe	REDUCED TO 1s 6½	1s 6d, 1s 9d, 1s 11d
Organdie muslin	REDUCED TO 1s 3½	10½d and 1s 10½d
French lawn muslin	REDUCED TO 6½	1s 3d
Dolfin Meig et Chere	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 6d and 1s 9d
Wire ground greenades	REDUCED TO 6½	1s
Kid-imitator crapes	REDUCED TO 2s 11d	3s 6d and 3s 9d
Tapestry carpets	REDUCED TO 3s 11d	4s 6d and 4s 9d
Brussels carpets	REDUCED TO 3s 11d	5s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s 6d
Brussels carpets	REDUCED TO 4s 11d	5s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s 6d
Velvet cloths	REDUCED TO 5s 11d	6s 6d, 6s 9d, 7s 11d
Heath rugs	REDUCED TO 12s 9d	15s 6d and 16s 6d
Cocoas mats, coloured borders	REDUCED TO 3s 11d	4s 6d and 4s 9d
Cocoas mats, coloured borders	REDUCED TO 3s 11d	4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s 11d
Embroidered Swiss curtains reduced 30 per cent.	REDUCED TO 11½	per pair 9½d
White cotton hose, per pair	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 10½d
White cotton hose, per pair	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d
White cotton hose, per pair	REDUCED TO 10½	9½d and 10½d
Bonnet ribbons, per yard	REDUCED TO 10½	1s
Bonnet ribbons, per yard	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 3d
Lydard, Cooper, and Sherid's prints, per yard	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 10½d
White spotted muslin, per yard	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 6d
Fast colored prints, per yard	REDUCED TO 10½	1s 10½d
Greenish shawls	REDUCED TO 6s 6d	10s 6d
Greenish shawls	REDUCED TO 7s 9d	12s 6d
India cashmere shawls	REDUCED TO 2½s	3s 6d
Striped-barge shawls	REDUCED TO 2½s	3s 6d
Paisley shawls	REDUCED TO 2½s	3s 6d
Black cashmere shawls, Paisley borders	REDUCED TO 12s 9d	25s

ADVANTAGEOUS PURCHASE IN THE HOME.

RICH GLASS, DURABLE, WIDE, AND

No. 1—21 12½d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 2—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 3—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 4—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 5—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 6—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 7—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 8—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 9—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 10—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 11—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards
No. 12—15 6d the dozen, 12 yards

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO.

NEW CARPETS AND FLOORCLOTHS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY, with pleasure

offer the best quality of carpets and floorcloths

at the lowest prices, and their numerous customers

will be glad to hear that they have just received

an extensive shipment of

Carpet (in all the newest patterns)

Floorcloths

Leather cloths

Hair cloths.

George and Barrack streets.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Continuation of the

GREAT SALE

OF

SALVAGE GOODS,

at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph

Office.

THIS MORNING AND DURING THE ENSUING

WEEK.

GREAT BARGAINS IN GEORGE-STREET.

Horsehair Longcloths, Letter B, 30 inches wide, 6½d per

yard.

Hoyles' finest Cambric, 6½d per yard.

THE REMAINDER OF THE GOODS SAVED FROM THE

FIRE at SKINNER'S, in George-street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESSES.

1000 Chees' Silk Striped Poplinates, all at 4½d the

dress, 12 yards; ready made 55s 6d the

600 yards Silk Striped Greenades, 6½d.

BARGAINS in every Department for CASH ONLY.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, George-street.

LADIES requiring MOURNING should visit

SKINNER'S.

PLAIN BLACK LAMAS, 9½d per yard, this quality is

usually charged 1s. 9d. per yard.

Ladies requiring BLACK SILKS should visit SKIN-

NER'S.

Ladies requiring LONGCLOTHS should visit SKIN-

NER'S.

Ladies requiring SHRETTINGS should visit SKINNER'S.

Ladies requiring DRESSES should visit SKINNER'S.

Counters, Frames, and all household goods.

HALF-PRICED, at 404, George-street.

FOR CASH ONLY.

HOBSON AND WHITING are selling superior quality

Joanne's Kid Gloves, 4s per pair, plain and fancy

seven backs, every pair guaranteed perfect. The French

Kid Gloves Warehouse, 60, Hunter-street.

BAKING, in Baking Colours, 72 inches wide,

cost the price, 80 inches wide, 9½d; 90 inches wide,

2s 6d; 100 inches wide, 3s 11d.

E. W. BAY, 265, Pitt-street, opposite Works.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH BAIL, 404, George-

street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Hay-

market. Towel buyers, to measure, 1s; black cloth

China, to measure, 20s.

CHINA, GLASS, AND KATHRENN—The

cheapest house in the colonies is T. R. COATES'S,

450, George-street, opposite the Markets. An immense

Stock to select from unequalled for cheapness and variety.

Goods most carefully packed by experienced hands.

New shipments to hand monthly.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

A fine, light, sturdy buggy, 16 hands high. Also, an American buggy and harness.

The above are the property of a gentleman who has no further use for them.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock.

500 prime fat sheep
500 ditto ditto lambs
1 milch cow from Wollongong.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock.

600 prime fat sheep.

To Flockmasters.

Imported Negretti Sheep, Rams, and Ewes.

WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock.

Rams and ewes, imported last year direct from the famous flocks of Baron von Schachen and other noted breeders in Germany.

These sheep are in fine healthy condition, and having been twelve months in the colony, are thoroughly acclimated and free from any chance of infection.

Now on view.

M. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

A team of three heavy cart horses, with drays, &c.

A lot of country horses, just arrived.

Horses and drays, carts, buggies, waggons, &c.

Horses. Horses.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from J. N. Oxley, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

30 head of well-conditioned upstanding horses, most of them broken.

Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Charles Wilkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at his Yard, at Fulham, at 11 o'clock.

10 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, the noted Ace of Clubs brand.

Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from George Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at his Yard, at Fulham, at 11 o'clock.

20 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

Produce Sale. Produce Sale.

HARRISON and JONES beg to inform the Wool Buyers that they have postponed their sale until next week, in consequence of the arrival of the wool.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

50 casks tallow.

50 casks tallow.

Terms, cash.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

700 hides.

Harness, kits, sole, bridle, and bag leather, &c.

Terms, cash.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

20 casks tallow.

250 hides.

Lot of calves.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th January, at 11 o'clock.

Cattle tallow.

Hides, and calves.

Meat, beef, &c.

Terms, cash.

JAMES GRAHAM has received instructions to sell by auction, at the C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Warehouse, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th January, at 3 o'clock.

200 bags maize.

Terms, cash.

JAMES GRAHAM has received instructions to sell by auction, at the C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Warehouse, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th January, at 3 o'clock.

200 bags maize.

Terms, cash.

H. R. REID sells Hides and Leather, THIS MORNING, at 10.15 prompt.

To Fruit Growers. To Fruit Growers.

ELLIS and BUTLER beg to inform Fruit Producers that they hold regular Sales by Auction of FRUIT, at their Railway Auction Produce Depot, 783, George-street South, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 o'clock p.m.

All fruit sent by rail, on receipt of orders, is removed to the Depot from rail or wharf, free of charge to the sender.

RAILWAY AUCTION PRODUCE DEPOT.

ELLIS and BUTLER (successors to F. P. Meare) will sell by auction, at their Depot, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th January.

Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.

Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.

Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN (successor to F. M. Stokes) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway Station.

At his Depot, 783, George-street, at 11 o'clock.

Calves, pigs, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, and other colonial produce.

GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

Hay, straw, wood, &c. At 11 o'clock, poultry, calves.

L. AVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Hay, straw, wood, &c. poultry, pigs, and calves.

Also, a lot of fat lambs and calves.

Office, 282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at his Bazaar, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock.

At his Bazaar, at 10 o'clock, poultry, pigs, and calves.

Also, a lot of fat lambs and calves.

Office, 282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

AMBS. LAMBS. LAMBS.—W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at his Bazaar, Pitt-street, at half-past 9 sharp.

20 first-class lambs in prime condition.—Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of S. Glasgow.

M. R. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on the premises, Campbell and Pitt streets, Haymarket, on SATURDAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Wheels, spokes, springs, axles, timber, &c.

Terms, cash.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Messrs. NEWTON, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

First-class bedding, &c.

Terms, cash.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Messrs. NEWTON, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

First-class bedding, &c.

Terms, cash.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Messrs. NEWTON, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

First-class bedding, &c.

Terms, cash.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Mr. Messrs. NEWTON, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

First-class bedding, &c.

Terms, cash.

Continuation of Clearing-out Sale.

M. R. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. W. Clark to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 12th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At the premises, 103, Elizabeth-street North, Superior Furniture, glass, silver, musical instruments, &c. &c. &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of W. Baynes.

By order of the Official Assignee.

M. R. H. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 12th January, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Clarence-street, next door to the Claspin Arms public-house.

The stock-in-trade of a dealer, comprising clothing and sundries of every description, including, but not limited to, hats, shoes, boots, &c. &c. &c.

Terms, cash.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Unworned clothing.

Gold and silver watches.

Wearing apparel.

And sundries.

Terms, cash.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 283, Pitt-street, one door from Market-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Household furniture and effects, comprising Sofas, couches, tables, chairs, chifoniers, chest drawers, washstands and sets, kitchen utensils, &c.

At 11 o'clock.

Damaged ironmongery, cutlery, tobacco and cigars.

And at 12 o'clock.

Shops, clothing, bed and table linen.

Fancy goods, perfumery, &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

SATURDAY, January 12th.

Salvage Goods.

From the fire, corner of King and George streets.

To Blacksmiths, Linen-drillers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, at corner of George and King streets, on SATURDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The remaining debris from the fire, consisting of about 50 tons charcoal. To be sold in one lot.

Remains of American chairs.

Old iron and brass work.

Spring cast.

Carpet, mats, playcloths.

Carpet, mats, washstands.

Iron bedsteads, and.

A variety of goods, all damaged by fire and water.

The whole to be immediately removed at purchaser's risk and expense.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex John Duthie, Phillips, master, from London.

Marks obliterated.

M. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

One case brown half-hose.

One case brown hose.

One case ladies' and men's elastic belts.

THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

First line to be offered.

Terms, net cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Salvage Stock H. Goulston, Clothier and Outfitter, King-street.

By Order Commercial Union Insurance Co.

M. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, THIS DAY, 11th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.

To the entire salvage stock of Mr. H. Goulston, King-street, consisting of a very superior stock of first-class clothing, comprising:

Men's black and fancy doe trousers.

Ditto bedfild ditto.

Ditto fancy tweed and drill ditto.

Ditto dungaree and duck ditto.

Ditto self-made and gammon ditto.

Ditto black cloth and fancy doe suits.

Ditto ditto alpaca and tweed ditto.

Ditto black and coloured do and tweed vests.

Full assortment boys' and youths' clothing.

Crimson and all-wool shepherd's shawls.

Fancy tweed and Melton ditto.

White longcloth ditto.

Finest regatta and Scotch twill ditto.

Brooks, belts, hats, caps.

Silk and linen handkerchiefs, collars, &c.

Terms, cash.

To Bootmakers and others.

On account of whom it may concern.

Salvage to John Duthie.

THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

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Brooks, belts, hats, caps.

Silk and linen handkerchiefs, collars, &c.

Terms, cash.

To Bootmakers and others.

On account of whom it may concern.

Salvage to John Duthie.

THIS DAY, Friday, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

First line to be offered.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex John Duthie, Phillips, master, from London.

500 lbs.

More or less damaged.

For Sale by Auction, at Brown's Bond, Spring-street, THIS DAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex John Duthie, Phillips, master, from London.

500 cases grocers, bell brand.

Terms, cash.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at Brown's Bond, Spring-street, THIS DAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex John Duthie, Phillips, master, from London.

500 cases grocers, bell brand.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex John Duthie, Phillips, master, from London.

500 cases grocers, bell brand.

Terms, cash.

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500 cases grocers, bell brand.

WANTED, COMMISSIONS AND COLLECTIONS
from Merchants, Professionals, and others, by E.
Hamney, collector, Sydney.

WANTED—FURNITURE, New and Second hand
also, Pianos, Bagatelle Table, &c., for Cash.
HARDY, 111, Pitt-street, between 15 and 17, South Head Road.
Furniture Bricks, Valuations, &c.

WANTED, to BRILL & HORSE, CART, and HAR-
NESS, in good condition. Trial given. Suitable
for Druggists, or persons going to the Darling. Apply
Registry Office, 224, Victoria-street.

WANTED, for Ashfield, near the Station, a thorough
dressed, good wadded to a competent servant. Mrs. Farvey,
168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SHOP, suitable for a Book-keeper,

WANTED, a person to look after the leading stores of Sydney. For particulars, in one of our February. Address to J. T. A. HERALD OFFICE, stating rent, &c.

WANTED, a professed TRIPDRESSER, one who understands business. Apply to Mr. W. M. Thompson, at the Old Market, Mr. William Thompson's stall, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, by a young well educated English Lady, any SITUATION where she could render herself useful, in a private or public establishment, or to instruct in the French language, and could teach the infant from the birth. K. A. 55, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a respectable young English person, a SITUATION as Housemaid, or to assist in house-work, good reference from last situation. Address L. B. 165, GIPPS-STREET, MELBOURNE.

WANTED, two little GIRLS or BOYS, well bred and educated, in English, French, &c. must be good Drawing; terms, 5s. per week, with washing and repainting included. The best references given. Miss Townsend, St. Peter's, opposite St. Mark's Church, Sydney.

WANTED, Man and House-Maid; situations for two sisters; country preferred. Wanted, a Book and Store Keeper for a Queensland sheep station, and four or five experienced Shepherds; an active, respectable Office Youth.

GARDENER, Married Fran. Copley, two labourers (newly arrived). Female: General Servants (Protestants), Native and Foreign, 11, Pitt-street N.

10. CART HORSES wanted to load, 11, Pitt-street N. Woller's Horse Repository, Pitt street.

A PARTMENTS vacant, with board. 180, Flinders-street, Collingwood-street.

A PARTMENTS for a Family, Gentlemen or private lodgers, near the Theatre, 10, Flinders-street, near Flinders-street, Mrs. Wright, Colborne's House, Water-siding rooms.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, splendid view of harbor 11, Stanley st, Hyde Pl., op. Grammar School.

A BEDROOM, with Board, for one or two, private, 45, Stanley-street. A bath, Tons, a guinea.

A SHEDFIELD—To LET, 7 Acres, under cultivation, near the Colliery, 12, Union-street Pyrmont.

REPAIRING REPAIRING

BALMAIN - TO LET, Clontarf. Apply to Walter Church, at Messrs. Tucker and Co. 370, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen, in a private family; terms moderate. Can be had from J. B. Thomas Dunlop, collector and commission agent, 40, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 8 rooms, with plants, &c. Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED gentlemanly Residence, in one of the most beautiful suburbs of Sydney - Darlinghurst. 14 beds. Pierce, William-street.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, near Sydney, to be let. Light airy, and admirably situated, near water, 8 rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, &c. Soil good, paddock, garden, abundance of fruit. Address M. A. Z., 113, King street.

HOTEL to LET, in Pitt-street, a bargain. Apply to Messrs. McQuaid, and Co. 214, Pitt-street.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st January - Three central and commodious offices now occupied by James

WARD AND CO., 318, George-street.

OFFICES TO LET, four Handsome ROOMS, 319, George-street, next to D Jones and Co, suitable for well established warehouse business. Rent low is a permanent tenant.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, in Macquarie-street, for one or two. Cards, Mr. Hall, 370, George-street.

PRIVATE Residence, with or without out; Upper Forbes-st, Darlinghurst. Larder, 92 South Head Rd.

PETERSHAM HILL, To-Let, 4 roomed COTTAGE, with kitchen, good water, Apply Stammers Road.

STORE in George-street, TO LET, the Grounds and Shop, for a large business, Apply to Messrs. Smecher's OFFICERS OF STORES, 100, George-street, next to the London Chartered Bank. Apply to S. A. Joseph, Messrs. Montedoro, Joseph, and Co's, 4, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE, No. 333, Pitt-street South. Apply to Mr. J. F. Fyffe, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a SHOP in Sussex-street, next door but two to the Woolpack Inn. C. Yeend, Market-street.

TO LET, a SHOP in King-street, one door from Mr.

TO LET, Pritchard's at C. Yeend, Market street West.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, hall, verandah, balcony, No. 35, Collins-st., near Exchange Hotel, Crown-st.

TO LET, commodious HOUSE, William-street, No. 26.

TO LET, 110, Sussex-street, the Cambridge Boarding HOUSE, no good will of J. Blow, King and Sussex-st.

TO LET, SHOP, 68, South Head Road, at refund rent. Apply Mr. McCulloch, 125, King street.

TO LET, a large unfurnished Front ROOM, Apply 26, Bent-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Hobury-terrace, Macquarie-street, Walkford and Sparks, George-street.

TO LET, in Mill street, Pyramat, a most commodious HOUSE, Apply to the proprietor.

TO ARCHITECTS, Solicitors, Architects, &c.—A spacious ROOM to LET, at 141, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 3 rooms, garden, yard, plenty of water; rent 8s. H. H. Reid, 52, Clarence-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, eight rooms, &c., opposite St.

James's Schoolhouse, Castleberg-street.

TO LET, 21, Hunter-street, HOUSE and SHOP, thoroughly repaired. James Hart, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, CHEMIST'S SHOP, No. 8, Market-a-Wall, near the Custom-house. Write to 10, Broad-street.

TO LET, from HOUSE, Woolloomooloo-street, 3 room water, &c.; no rates. Mr. Burdick, Brougham-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of four rooms, Alpha-terrace, Queensland, Uthimo. J. Bennett, 491, George-street.

TO LET, in Woolloomooloo-street, a HOUSE, newly painted and papered. Mrs. Simmona, 170, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, in York-street; real low. M. Asher, 47, Philip-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, and stable, with good garden, at the corner of Orama and Tige streets. Woolhairs; rent 12s.

TO LET, close to Newtown Railway Station, COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, excellent water, and garden. Mrs. Salisbury, Oxford-street, Kingsland.

TO LET or to SELL, CLARENDON COTTAGE, 10, Clarendon-street, near the Custom-house.

TO LET, in Harriet-street, Nos. 5 and 9, 8 rooms each, large yard, water laid on; splendid view of bay. Apply 7, Harriet-street, Woolloomoo.

TO LET, DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 38 William-street, recently occupied by Mr John Hogg. For particulars apply to Mr John Russell, 114, George-street.

TO LET, the SHOP and PREMISES next to Mr. T. Green's, Chapsade, 692, Bridgefield-hill. Apply to Mr. T. Green, who is fitted up with gas-fittings, and fixtures, all complete.

TO LET, at Handwick, commodious VILLA RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, bathroom, billiard room, laundry, garden, &c. &c. Immediate possession could be given. Apply for all particulars to T. B. Cusack, 65, George street, opposite Markets.

TO LET, or for SALE, a HOUSE, situate in Margaret-street South, near Campbell-street, formerly the residence of Mr. Wm. H. R. B. Esq. of the "Raffles Hotel"; together with a COTTAGE in the rear. Apply John Campbell, Commercial Stores, foot of King-street.

TO LET, KAYUGA HOUSE and GROUND, situated highly central on the height of the Glade, within the limits of the City of Macquarie, and containing 10 rooms, besides kitchen, store room, and other out-houses, stabling, &c. The grounds consist of about two acres, carefully laid out garden, large yard and paddock; never failing supply of water; part of the furniture may be taken, and early possession had. W. P. Woolcott, Bathurst-bere.

TO LET, in the most central part of George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, a **HOUSE** formerly occupied by **W. H. Warbottle** (OFFICE, in the Foot Office Chambers) **CELLAR**, in the rear of the shop formerly occupied by **Mr. Warbottle** (the largest, dirtiest, and most comfortable in the city) and **STORE** in the rear of the same name; namely—**(OFFICE, ditto ditto, ditto)** **Archibald G. G. Co., Bank Auction Rooms.**

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